Sometimes the press links smoking and lung cancer or other ills as though it were established fact. Often this stems from reporting what someone said, without reporting the other side of the story. At other times, it is the result of the writer's choice of words. If such stories are to be printed, it is better if they take note of the other side of the coin, as happened in the story at right.

CHAMPAIGN NEWS-GAZETTE
Champaign, Illinois
April 27, 1961

TELL RELATION OF SMOKING AND CANCER

Local and area teen-agers are being informed of the cancer risk in smoking cigarettes through the education program of the Champaign Cancer Society.

Every junior and senior high school in the county has been given filmstrips titled, "To Smoke or Not to Smoke," and a number of [illegible]

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
Cleveland, Ohio
December 14, 1960

Museum to Show Cancer, Smoking Tie

By JOSEPHINE ROBERTSON

Cleveland Health Museum will direct an important part of its 1961 program in health education toward pointing out to the public growing evidence that cigarette smoking is a cause of cancer.

Dr. Bruno Gebhard, museum director, made this announcement yesterday.

Dr. Gebhard said the museum had waited a number of years before taking a firm stand regarding the controversy involving scientists of tobacco companies and other scientists.

He held, however, that now it was established in both Great Britain and the United States that the highest mortality from certain cancers was among cigarette smokers.

Such cancers, he said, includ[illegible]

LONG ISLAND PRESS
Jamaica, New York
September 27, 1961

Lung Cancer, Cases Rise On LI

ALBANY (AP)—The state health commissioner reported today that lung cancer had become the most common form of cancer affecting men—especially cigarette smokers—in the upstate-Long Island area.

Commissioner Herman E Hilleboe said breast cancer remained the most common form of the disease in women.

Hilleboe also said the number of new cases of all forms of the disease in both men and women in the area last year had risen to 24,990, an increase of 160 over 1959.

At the same time, he said there were 14,570 deaths from cancer reported last year compared to 14,464 in 1959.

Lung cancer affected 1,940 men last year. This marked an increase in its incidence from 12.09 to 46.46 cases per 100,000 men since 1942.

Cancer of the skin had been the most common form of the disease occurring in men before 1960.

Hilleboe said research by the State Health Department and other research facilities "clearly indicates that lung cancer occurs much more frequently among persons who smoke cigarettes than among non-smokers. Air pollution and breathing in certain dusts and fumes are also factors in lung cancer."

There has been, however, some disagreement among medical researchers as to whether cigarette smoking contributed to the development of lung cancer.

Last year, Hilleboe said, 1,906 new cases of skin cancer and 1,234 cases of cancer of the prostrate were reported among men.

Breast cancer affected 2,792 women last year, while 1,250 cases of cancer of the large intestine, 1,170 cases of cancer of the cervix and 1,507 cases of skin cancer were reported among women.

SALT LAKE CITY DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah
July 21, 1961

40 S.L. Youths Attend Anti-Smoking Course

By PAUL SWENSON
Deseret News Staff Writer

The tobacco industry would "give its left arm" to be able to get rid of the arsenic in the soil that feeds tobacco plants.

But they have been unable to do anything about it.

About 40 juveniles issued tickets for smoking during the past few weeks were told this Thursday in the firts session of a juvenile anti-smoking school. Youths under 21 apprehended using tobacco may attend the school rather than paying a fine.

Arsenic was one of seven deadly poisons cited as present in tobacco by Dr. Robert Beveridge, Salt Lake heart, chest and vascular surgeon, keynote speaker Thursday for the school.

Dr. Beveridge spoke to a group of about 90, which included several parents who accompanied their children to the session, plus a University of Utah criminology class.

Two films also were shown—one produced by a group of Utah doctors, "Time Pulls the Trigger," which has recently been selected by the American Cancer Society as their "film of the year," Dr. Beveridge said.

"One in 20,000" was the title of the American Temperance Union-produced second movie.

Three juveniles attending the school made these comments:

"Being a smoker, it was sort of depressing."

"I quit smoking when they handed me the ticket."

"If they make you pay a fine on your second offense, I guess I won't be able to afford to smoke afer this."

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/znnx0069